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IRMA CO-OP

# IRMA TIMES

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF IRMA AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT

## Pattern Department

Make your own garments this winter. Home made clothes are more serviceable, wear longer, and are warmer than factory made clothes. We stock both "Butterick" and "Ladies Home Journal" patterns of any article of men's, women's or children's wear.

IRMA CO-OP CO.

Vol. I No. 50.

Irma, Alberta, Canada, Friday, January 18th, 1919

\$1.50 Per Year in Canada; Foreign Countries \$2.00

## Are We Ready For Consolidated Schools?

The Question of Consolidated Is One That Should Receive Serious Consideration in This District.

If there is one time of the year when nearly everyone becomes interested in the problems of Education that time is now when the annual school meetings are being held. Because of that interest it is fitting to raise the question of the larger possibilities of Education in our district. A very short stay in the village of Irma would be sufficient to convince any anxious parent that the child would get little or no inspiration from his school surroundings. What one sees is a small building—dingy inside and out. "Whatever may be the qualifications of the teacher this dinginess is a setback to be overcome each day." To wait until this building is crowded may be to let an opportunity pass that will not only mean the injury of the children, now of school age, but also put back the development of the community to an alarming degree. There are certain things which seem to be demanded of the village that if to grow to a town or even a city. "Everyone likes to have visions of the days that are coming." Good community feeling must be at the basis of other development and it will manifest itself in the maintenance of those public institutions which stand for enlarging the ideals of citizenship particularly in the realms of mind and soul.

We are very near a crisis in our school's history. We stand where it is very easy to think of stopping or accelerating forces that produce large results in educated the coming generations and our advance ought to be the desire of each citizen. These are the days when men are asking, what is best? Perhaps a brief survey of certain events in communities not so different from ours may help answer this question for our own school problem.

The Consolidated School movement in Western Canada may be said to have had its beginning in the schools of Holland and Virden in Manitoba in the year 1906. Since then the number has slowly but steadily increased. In 1916 Manitoba had 68 Consolidated Schools—I mention Manitoba because most of the experimenting in Consolidated Schools has been done there, and by the people of the rural communities themselves. But while it has been an experiment one fact is quite evident. "The Consolidated School is such an asset to the community that cost what it may—Once it established it stays. This is well worth considering. Rate payers that opposed school consolidation have been glad to bear their taxes, increased as they have been in some cases, because the school has proved itself to be of more value than the difference of tax could account for. It is not always the case that consolidation has increased taxes but as in an exceptional district such as the Balmoral Consolidated school where taxes increased from \$30. to \$45. on the quarter section after consolidation the money was well invested. On the other hand, the Robin Consolidated school was maintained at a cost of \$12. per quarter section. With these facts one can understand the School Inspectors statement— "The Whole Educational Attitude has changed in this section of the country. No where will you find people more alive to the necessity and possibilities of Educational than

in this district."

Many things might be stated of the advantages of the Consolidated over the Neighborhood school, such as the enlarged curriculum which makes possible such branches as manual training, agriculture, domestic science, and the teaching of the lighter grades—but I shall be content to leave these hoping that some one more capable may take up the question more fully. I would however like to mention one other matter. It is possible where the cost of maintaining a school in a district may be increased the cost of educating the individual pupil may at the same time be appreciatively diminished. This would point in the direction of educating more children (to say nothing of the greater thoroughness) through the consolidated school system. I shall simply cite one example. In one district where prior to consolidation the cost of the school was for some years as high as \$75 per pupil after consolidation that cost is reduced by nearly half as much per pupil.

One cannot learn of these things without thinking of the districts about Irma and wondering if school consolidation could not make possible what has been proven in other places, a larger attendance, a better school, a wider curriculum, a better district, and more interested in the questions of education and progress.

## TRIPP-CROCKER

A quiet but happy event took place on the afternoon of Thursday January 10th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Graydon, 9944 80th avenue, Edmonton South, when Mrs. Mildred McKay Crocker and George Albert Tripp, both of Irma, Alberta, were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. McGowan, M.A., of Knox Church. Mr. and Mrs. Graydon, mutual friends of both bride and groom, acting as witnesses. The happy couple left on the afternoon train for Calgary, en route to California, where they will spend the winter, returning to make their home at Irma in the spring.

## STRAWBERRY PLAINS

Geo. Willbraham has bought the Carter homestead on Section 10-45-8.

Mrs. K. McDonough of the Merchants Bank staff, Edmonton, also visited the Point Farm at Xmas.

Mrs. Edmonds of Edmonton and Mrs. Chambers of Spokane were visitors to their parents home at the Point Farm for the Xmas holidays.

Julius and Gladys Stougaard, Leelle Brown, Wm. Rees, J. McKnight, Leo and Miss A. Donoughue visited at a family gathering of the Willbrahams at the Point.

John Reed is busy hauling out coal to the old Graton Oil Well. He has also hauled out of position the old boiler preparatory to installing a new and more powerful one, which is on its way from Southern Alberta.

Charlie Willbraham went up to the Capitol on Friday night in order to be near his sister Mrs. Edmonds who is in the Royal Alexandra Hospital having an operation on Tuesday which has been a successful one and she is going on satisfactorily.

## CALF FEEDING COMPETITION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

At the Edmonton Spring Livestock Show, April 2-6, 1918

Elsewhere in our columns will be found an advertisement setting forth a very attractive competition for boys and girls over nine and under seventeen years of age. All that is required is that the children must select a 1917 calf, and commencing on January 21st, they must assume full charge of this calf, feeding and caring for it in every respect until the time of the Edmonton Spring Show, April 2nd to 6th, 1918. No entry fee is attached, and the same assistance will be given the children in the matter of payment of freight, as is given the exhibitors in other departments of the Show.

Fifteen prizes are offered, and a number of special prizes, the first prize being worth not less than \$135.00, and possibly \$165.00, according as the prizes conform to the special added prizes offered by the purebred societies.

Here is a chance for the boys and girls in this district to show their ability in caring for live stock—and to win a prize well worth competing for in cash value, apart from the honor accruing to the winners. W. J. Stark, Manager Edmonton Exhibition, will be glad to forward particulars to anyone writing for same.

## School Meeting

All ratepayers in the Irma school district are requested to attend a meeting which will be held in the school house on Monday, Jan. 21st at P.M. The annual report will be read. Mr. Ainsley, Sec'y-Treas.

## ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Ross school district took place on Thursday January 10th. Mr. Ellis, the retiring trustee, was re-nominated. Mr. Geo. Hill also received nomination and the result of the ballot was in favor of Mr. Hill who was appointed chairman of the board. Mr. C. P. Chevalier was appointed Sec'y-Treas.

## LYNX

Mr. Paul Paulson is with us again and is busy hauling off his grain.

Joe Petzman sold some fat steers the other day.

Mr. Geo. Osborn sold a load of hogs in Mannville recently and wears a broad smile over the returns.

The Government cattle branders was in this vicinity last week branding some of the cattle.

The stork visited the home of Glenn Brown last week and left an eight pound baby girl.

Ralph Marbury made a flying trip to Mannville last Wednesday to get a job and got a frozen nose instead.

Mr. Joe Ralph has been nominated as councillor for this division and is very busy these days canvassing votes.

The Lynx School District held their annual meeting on Jan. 12th. Mr. Joe Ralph was elected trustee in place of Will Bridgeman whose time had expired.

Mr. Vern Wilson made a flying trip to Kinross and came home with a fine team of grey Percherons and a frozen nose.

Mr. Herb Campbell contemplates taking a trip in the near future. Nobody really knows where he is going but we have a right to guess.

## SERG. A. HARPER WRITES LETTER FROM FRANCE

Is Attached to Quarter Masters Section and is Busy.

France Dec. 6th, 1917

Dear Dad and Mother: Your letter of Nov. 3rd arrived tonight and I am in a very much better humor than I have been for some few days. I was rather anxious to hear from you people—more anxious than you can understand.

We are billeted in a hut that you could throw a cat through in almost any direction. I have plugged up some of the cracks with sand bags and paper, still the wind blows through. We have a stove made out of an oil drum—a ten gallon tin—set up on the end, a grate about half way down the inside, a small opening at the bottom and another at the top where we feed in the fuel, the pipe is straight draft out the roof with no damper, the pipe is made out of a big slab of sheet iron pounded into something similar to real stovepipe and wired around to hold it together. The sheet iron is the same as the corrugated iron roofing you use on stable at home. Now the iron covering the frame of our hut was at one time used in the forward area and has been riddled with shrapnel, so it is impossible to keep the heat in.

I am post clerk for our unit for this great division in Canada and hope to finish in a few more days so that I can keep my other work up to date with all the re-enforcements and casualties that we have had the last two months I am kept very busy.

I hope you all voted for conscription as for instance I know boys that were wounded here in August made England and were back for the finish of the Paschendale scrap, that is going some. I hope the war will soon be over. A tin of tomatoes are worth two francs fifty which is equal to 50c Canadian money, and everything else in proportion.

Well goodbye and good luck to you people.

Your loving son,  
Allan R. Harper.

## Buy Your Ticket Before Boarding Train

The railway companies of Canada have a new rule with respect to the purchasing of tickets and instructions are being issued to every Canadian ticket agent, and conductors. The new regulations require that passengers shall not board trains at stations where there is an Agent on duty without first providing themselves with a ticket. This action has been taken by the Executive Board of the Canadian Railway Association for National Defense and it is one of the many steps which have been ordered for the more efficient operation of Canadian Railways. The new regulations will relieve conductors of a large amount of unnecessary work and will enable them to give more efficient attention to their other duties and will result in tickets and money being handled by the officers specially equipped for that purpose.

## U. F. A.

A special meeting of the Irma branch will be held on Saturday Jan. 19th. There is a lot of business to be attended to and it is hoped that every farmer will make a special effort to attend.

## LOCAL NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF

Tell Your News to the Editor and He in Turn Will Tell Hundreds Thru This Paper.

Where one leads others follow. A. E. Brakley has been granted exemption.

H. Kaston left on Thursday for a trip to Saskatchewan.

J. W. Wyatt left on Thursday for a trip to Saskatoon. Mr. and Mrs. S. Armstrong have moved into their town residence.

A. A. Dickson and staff are busy taking stock.

Miss Hilmer Christenson is visiting in Edmonton.

Mrs. F. W. Watkinson is spending a week at Edmonton.

Mr. W. H. Madden spent the week end at the Capitol.

Mr. R. Cunningham left for Edmonton on Saturday.

How many of our bachelor friends may we expect to fall in line with George?

Miss F. Coulman returned on Friday from a two weeks stay at the Capitol.

Charles Willbraham of the Point Farm is spending a few weeks in the city with his sister Mrs. Edmonds.

Blanche Schaffner left for Edmonton on Saturday. We understand that she has accepted a position in the city.

Stuart Peterson shipped two hogs last week which weighed 1155 lbs the pair one scaled 625. Can you beat that? They were bought of J. Thompson.

At the Sunny Brae school meeting on Jan. 5th it was decided to give a certain party sixty days from school re-opening to make good. Before other competition was permitted.

Tom Woods was in such a tearing hurry to get home to his place at Kinsella on Thursday that he shipped team and sleigh aboard the freight.

Have you signed the Hospital Petition? The number of people sick in the district at the present time emphasizes the need of haste in this matter.

Mr. E. B. Mitchell has received notice that his appeal against the exemption boards decision will come up for hearing at Wainwright on Friday.

Mrs. A. A. Eisher and children have moved into town to enable the children to take full advantage of school.

Mr. Geo. Lybargar has moved into the house on the C. Young farm until spring, when he will move onto the Milden section 34-44-9 which he bought recently.

The Directors of the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Co. met in the Co-Op hall on Saturday last. A lot of business was transacted in connection with organizing the company and perfecting the service to subscribers.

Mr. S. A. Green is back from a three weeks tour in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. He spent Xmas at Virden and New Year's day at Winnipeg where the weather was much colder than it was here. Mrs. Green and Isabella stopped off at Saskatoon.

Mr. B. Thompson was informed by wire from Vancouver on Monday that his mother had died there. Mrs. Thompson had been in Vancouver but a few days, having gone to visit her son there. Mr. B. Thompson left for Vancouver on Monday train.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. A. W. Toll is about again.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Watt were at home at Jarro on Sunday.

The Co-Op has received a large shipment of dry goods. Watch next weeks Ad for particulars.

Dr. J. A. Little of Wainwright was in town on Saturday and Sunday last.

Mr. F. S. Johnston of the Alberta Lumber Co. spent the week end in Edmonton.

Mr. C. McLean arrived in town on Monday to take charge of the Lewisville school.

Mrs. F. A. McKenzie has returned from Edmonton, where she spent the holidays with her daughter.

Mrs. R. A. Larson and her son, Alfred Manford, C. Bourk left for Edmonton on Monday.

Nurse Bessie Tillapaugh has been called to Lamont on an important case.

F. W. Watkinson made a business trip to the Capitol the beginning of the week.

Dr. Meeklenberg, optician, will make a professional visit at the Irma Drug Store on Thursday, Feb. 21st.

Chris Creamer attended the Sutherland registered cattle sale and has purchased an Ayrshire cow, a young Holstein bull.

Miss Helma and Hans Christenson spent a few days of this week in Edmonton.

Rumor says that Cliff McKay is looking for a housekeeper. He should worry about the housekeeping as long as she is good looking.

Mr. Lee is back again after about a month's absence on a trip to Calgary. We expect soon to hear that the crew at the old Graton oil well are at work again.

We have made a list of our contributors that all correspondents sent in for publication must be signed with the full name and address of the sender. We do not publish the names but requires them as a guarantee of good faith.

Ed Barber and Howard Herrick left Irma on Monday night to join up. There was a big crowd of their friends at the station to give them a send off. May they come back safe and sound is the hearty wish of the Times.

Farmers of the Irma district should make it their duty to attend the meeting of the U.F.A. on Sat. January 19th. It is up to them to get the full benefit of this organization and they cannot do this if they do not attend the meeting.

A few friends met for supper at Mr. A. A. Dicksons on Monday to bid good speed to Howard Herrick and E. Barber on their departure for Edmonton to answer the first call to the colors under the Military Service Act. A large crowd at the depot gave the boys an enthusiastic send-off. We wish them good luck and a safe return.

## Irma Choral Society.

The Irma Choral Society met at the church on Wednesday, Jan. 16 1918. A large crowd was in attendance and was greatly interested in the Consolidated Schools question.

A committee was appointed for the afternoon meeting, which as yet we have been unable to fix a date. There will be a speaker from the Department of Education and everything points to a better and bigger meeting.

Date of meeting will be published later.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

On account of insufficient space we have been unable to publish all correspondence this week. Watch next week's issue.

The Irma Choral Society will meet at J. H. Elliotts, on Wednesday January 23rd. Every member should attend this meeting. Don't forget the date.







# PACIFIST TALK IS ENDANGERING GREATLY THE CAUSE OF THE ALLIES

THE FATE OF DEMOCRACY IS IN THE BALANCE

Winston Spencer Churchill, British Minister of Munitions, Says There has Never Been a Moment During the War when There was Less Excuse for being Mailed on Issues

Speaking at Bedford recently on the subject of the allies' war aims, Winston Spencer Churchill, minister of munitions, said that the situation was more serious than it has been for reasonable three months ago to expect. The country and the allied cause, Colonel Churchill added, were endangered. The future of the British empire and of democratic civilization was hanging in the balance and would continue to hang there for a considerable period.

There are people who wish to bring about a premature peace. They are listening to the sophistries and dangerous counsel of certain politicians. People who say "Re-state our war aims," really mean to make peace with the victorious Huns.

"The British do not mean to put up anything but the legitimate and righteous aims which we have entered the war, and if such an issue as this were seriously raised, it could be decided only by the whole nation. I cannot see that there is the slightest danger in submitting that question to the free decision of the whole nation."

"President Wilson's statement of war aims is good enough for me. We mean to win the war, however long it may take. If Russia has fallen out of the ranks, the United States has fallen in and is coming to our aid. The longer Great Britain and America are fighting side by side, the closer they will be drawn together. That is a tremendous fact, and it will make amends for what we are now suffering."

After frankly dealing with the present unfavorable war situation, he said this was entirely due to the fact that Russia had been thoroughly beaten by German intrigue and gold, and less than Germany's ally, she had robbed the allies of their prize when almost within their grasp.

"We shall not be beaten by perils and sufferings, we shall not be deceived," he declared, amid loud cheers. "Our aims are exactly what they were in August 1914, and we have never been a moment deterred when patriotic men had less excuse than the present for being misled by sophistries and dangerous counsel."

"Our sole aim is that the perpetrators of these innumerable crimes shall not profit by them. We are stronger, than before. That is the aim of our war aims, and we shall receive of any situation arising, whereby the war will be prolonged over an unnecessary day, so long as the question of territorial gain."

"We are not fighting for booty or revenge. The British empire will be satisfied when Prussian militarism is unmistakably beaten and the German people saved from militarism and its evil spell."

## Buckwheat Bread and Cake Have Been Found Appealing Substitutes for Wheat

Buckwheat bread and "buckcake" have been found appealing substitutes for wheat flour in tests made in the baking laboratory of the Ohio Experiment Station. Buckwheat bread resembles German whole wheat bread in color and flavor.

For this bread a cake of yeast and two tablespoons of sugar or molasses are added to a cup of milk and a cup of water; then a tablespoonful of lard or butter is put in, and finally 2 1/2 cups of buckwheat flour and a cup of wheat flour are sifted in with three teaspoonsful of salt. The mixture is like a stiff batter, it is ready to be put in greased pans and after rising two hours baked for 40 minutes or more.

For buckcake, three cups of a cup of buckwheat flour is added to as much wheat flour, three teaspoonsful of sugar or molasses and a teaspoonful of salt; then add three-quarters of a cup of milk, a well-beaten egg and a tablespoonful of melted butter, and bake for 25 minutes in hot oven.

## Medical Aid in the War

Death Rate of War Less Than Five Per Cent.

"The doctor has made this war struggle probably one of the least deadly ever fought, in proportion to the numbers engaged," said Dr. Woods Hutchings, who has been an address before the Royal Society of Medicine.

"The doctor's control over wound infections is so masterly," he added, "that of the wounded who survive six hours, 90 per cent. recover; of those who survive 24 hours, 95 per cent. recover and of those who arrive at the base hospitals, 95 per cent. recover."

"The twin angels, anesthesia and antiseptics, have not only enormously diminished pain and agony but made amputations, cancer and grave epidemics fewer than they ever before in history. Barely 5 per cent. of the wounded are crippled or permanently disabled."

Teacher—Now, Robert, can you tell me how a bat hangs with its head downward?  
Bobby—Please miss, do you mean a chimney hat or an acrobat?—Boston Transcript.

## Greatest Crime of War

Many Execrable Crimes Have Been Committed by Barbaric Enemy

The question "What is the greatest crime committed during the war?" was put by the Spanish review *L'America Latina* to conspicuous men in Europe, and the reply of Field Marshal Lord French of Chichester was:

"The torpedoing of hospital ships, the declaration of 'war' itself," says Stephen Pichon, French minister of foreign affairs. "Among so many indignities that have been perpetrated since," he adds, "I renounce making a choice."

"The great crime of Rheims, the abominable destruction of the cathedral, is the one that makes bleed most my heart of a Frenchman and an artist; but can one establish a hierarchy of crimes of the barbarians?" replied the late Auguste Rodin, the sculptor.

"The massing of sailors whose vessels had been torpedoed is the most atrocious act committed during the war," in the opinion of Sir W. H. Dunn, formerly lord mayor of London.

"Politically the greatest crime committed is the violation of the neutrality of Belgium by those who had sworn to defend it," says Mr. Brandt, vicar-general of the Catholic institute of "Morality, one is embarrassed to choose among so many atrocities. In my opinion, the greatest crime is the re-establishment of slavery by the Germans."

"The greatest crime of intellectual Germany consisted in the troubling of the course of human thought and the violation of the superiority of war over justice. All the atrocities of the Germans against men and things are only the material consequences of scientific barbarity."

The massacre and deportation of hundreds of thousands of innocent Armenians while Germany, protector and ally of Turkey, gave a tacit consent by its attitude, is considered as the most gigantic crime of the war thus far is that of the German government in carrying off into slavery hundreds of young French and Belgian girls and thousands of Belgian laborers, obliging them to work in Germany, Italy, Holland, and Norway, ruined by the invasion."

Alfred Capus, editor of the *Figaro*, is also of the opinion that the most execrable crime of the Germans was the deportation of French families from Alsace and Lorraine.

M. Edouard Cluget, the French authority on international law, regards as the greatest of Germany's crimes the violation of the moral foundation of international relations by setting up as a principle the right of conquest. He pleads for the Germans. Every one says so, and the horror, the cruelty, the murder, the pillage and assassination say so also.

## Terror of the Air

Downed by French

Great German Aviator Proves to Be Walter Rutt, Famous Bicyclist

"Fantomas," the most deadly of the German aviators, has been shot down within the French lines. Known by this title only, the terror of the air, who is credited by Germany and France with the bringing down of Captain Guyennier, was perhaps the most feared of all German fliers. His daring has seldom been equalled in the war by aviators of either side.

His favorite method was to fly low over the trench, and notwithstanding the hail of bullets, train his machine gun to enfilade the trench. He generally scattered the occupants before he was shot down.

During the war he was too small for his attention. He would attack a solitary sentinel, troop train or supply depot and for months he seemed to have charmed life.

Many times the French tried to bring him down, but it was only recently that victory was brought by America that the dreaded aviator had been bagged by the "Archies." When the body was brought in it was found that the famed flier was none other than Walter Rutt, the great German bicyclist, who was widely known in America and Europe by his wonderful riding, especially in the six-day races. Between 1901 and 1914, he won 100 races, and gained considerable fame as a bicyclist and in that time he won scores of races in Paris and New York.

Rutt was born in Germany in 1885. After finishing the regular course of study, he entered a university and began to study medicine. When it came time for him to serve in the army he balked and fled to France, where he broke new ground. He made several unsuccessful attempts to force him to return and later banished him and he was sentenced to death for desertion.

Later, through the good will of the crown prince, he was pardoned. When he broke back into the army Rutt was in America. He went back to Germany and became a despatch bearer. Later, according to reports received by friends in America, he was transferred to the aviation section.

After that his fame went quickly through the entire French army and he was looked upon by them as Captain Guyennier was looked upon by the Germans.

Your farmer's granary is filled with grain—your own fine granary is empty. To the farmer, in both cases it is necessary to garner the crop before the store-house can be filled.

## India's Part in the War

Contributions of Men and Wealth in the Defense of British Empire

The visit to the great Eastern Dependency of Mr. Montagu, the secretary of state for India, has revived interest in the political and social development of that country as one of the by-products of the European war. What India has done in this war must form an important factor when the question of political reform comes up for review.

Despite the subtle machinations of Germany, India as a whole has proved her loyalty in this conflict. It was one of the hopes of Berlin that Britain would be hampered in the great struggle by an insurrection in India.

After three years of war, India has stood out. Not only has she been free from serious uprisings, but she has done magnificent service to the empire. At the beginning of the war the Indian army comprised of 78,000 British and 158,000 native troops. From this comparatively small army India has succeeded in building up successive expeditionary forces that are doing splendid service in various fields of war.

The outbreak of war was a serious strain upon the loyalty of the Mohammedan race, but the sixty miles of the Indian coast, and the allegiance to the British emperor. Among the tasks entrusted to the Indian army was the maintenance of their own country, and the advance in Gallipoli when the Gurkhas fought their way by side with the British.

In the early stages of the campaign, Indian troops were sent to the front lines of battles that culminated in the Gurkhas' fight at Neuve Chapelle. Later these forces were transferred to the Hellespont. In France, in the early stages of the campaign, Indian troops were sent to the front lines of battles that culminated in the Gurkhas' fight at Neuve Chapelle. Later these forces were transferred to the Hellespont.

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## The First Requisite

Military Defeat Necessary to Secure a Durable Peace

If Germany cannot be compelled to submit to law and civilization now, what possible chance is there of compelling Germany to submit after a truce has been made? If the nations that recognize the supremacy of law and treaty and employ in Germany their police power successfully in this conflict, will they ever be able to enforce it successfully? The first requisite to an international agreement that can command respect is the military defeat of Germany, and without that an agreement is not worth the paper upon which it is written. We shall be where we were previous to 1914, with Germany completely ready to strike again for world domination the moment the price seems to be within reach.

The durable peace will never be won by men who are ready to bargain for a temporary peace, and if a durable peace is to be made, Germany has won the war, no matter what concessions Prussiaism may make to the victors.—New York World.

## France's Food Situation

Will Require Help From This Continent to Make Up Shortage

In a recent statement issued by Mr. Maurice Long minister for general revivification of France, it was shown that the 1914 wheat crop of France was only 39,000,000 hundredweights, as compared with 87,830,000 in 1913, 76,930,000 in 1914, 60,630,000 in 1915 and 58,000,000 in 1916. The entire production in France this year of cereals, potatoes and beet root was only 222,000,000 hundredweights as against a production in 1913 of 338,000,000. From this it is evident that with the most rigorous rationing, France will not be able to import during the coming year not less than 400,000,000 hundredweights of cereals. It lies chiefly with the United States to continue the first requisite to a durable peace.

The largest reserve of coal in Canada is situated in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. It is estimated that there are over 100,000,000,000 cubic feet of coal in Canada, believed to originate from some form of carelessness and neglect.

The gradual exhaustion of the anthrax coal resources of the United States means a higher price each year for the fuel which is so essential to the life of the nation.

It is hardly possible to realize the lack of knowledge of proper gathering methods which exists among the large population of certain portions of the country.

Durlop curtains make good protection for windows and doors of stables and other animal houses. They allow admission of air but do not admit of light, and are easily opened and closed and the opening of the aw or hog house will keep out cold winds and rains.

# BRITISH WAR AIRPLANE'S FLIGHT TO CONSTANTINOPLE FROM LONDON

A REMARKABLE FLIGHT MADE ACROSS EUROPE

Details of the Thrilling Adventures of a British Airplane That Flew from London to Constantinople and Successfully Bombed Turkish Warships and War Office and Returned Safely

## For a Permanent Peace

To Prevent the Risk of a War in the Future

We fight for a permanent peace, for a "Never again" settlement, which shall exclude the risk of conflicts between the nations of the world; but what we perhaps do not realize is that a war ten or twenty or thirty years hence would be a repetition of the horrors of the past struggle, but incalculably increase them. One has only to reflect on the development of the air arm, or on the possibilities of chemical warfare, to see that these terrible novelties, which are the outcome of the scientific progress, must, in twenty or thirty years of intense civilized ingenuity are concentrated on the development of military and civil, besides the experience of the last three years would lead into insignificance.—London Daily Chronicle.

## Pins His Faith in U-Boats

Up to Present Great Britain Has Won Rather Than Lost, Says Von Tirpitz

The German papers contain lengthy accounts of the speech of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz before the Reichstag on the 19th of the Fatherland party, in which the admiral said:

"Up to the present in this war Great Britain has won, rather than lost. Peace based on the status quo ante or on renunciation, therefore, is one of the questions for Germany."

With reference to the rumor that Germany would give up Zebruggen and Calais, von Tirpitz said:

"The evacuation of Calais would never be equivalent to the loss of such first-class ports as Morocco, the channel tunnel will become a fact after the war. For real security we must have the hands of Antwerp, Calais and Boulogne. The rumor in question is a screen behind which the question of the Flanders might be permitted to disappear."

"The pretext that we cannot concede Great Britain and America the right to search the cargo of ships growing scarcity of the cargo space of our ruthless arch-enemy. The loss of Calais would mean some when real distress begins to take the place of merely threatening distress. We must keep Calais. It is only a question of keeping cool."

Means Greater Sacrifice

Hoover Says Food Situation Grows Graver in Europe

A warning was sounded by Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, that the American people were to be called upon to sacrifice more in order to feed the allies and friendly neutrals than was at first thought necessary. "Starvation on an unparalleled scale must ensue abroad unless there was a hearty response."

"The food situation in Europe," he said, "is far graver than when the preliminary survey of the food supply of the world was made for the year. We have an abundance for ourselves, and it is the policy of the United States to retain for our people an ample supply of every essential foodstuff. The harvests of our allies have been so low that we have contemplated and the great curtailment of shipping by the submarine, the last few months has further prevented the food help of remote markets."

Beyond the demands of the allies there is a call upon us by the friendly neutrals for food, and if we cannot at least in part respond to these needs, the starvation on an unparalleled scale must ensue."

The Bulldog Has His Teeth In

We must be prepared for a long war, and we must make up by our minds to all the economies and all the possible privations which that prospect demands from our whole population. That is how we shall win. The British bulldog has his teeth in his enemy's throat, and severe though the punishment has been which he has taken, he will never let go. That is how the great race to which we belong, reduced to its greatest, preserved its liberties, and secured its independence, and weaker peoples their independence. That is how, through the help of the United States, we will vindicate the same principles and win this war.—London Times.

Shortage Now and After the War

Mr. E. F. Smith of the United States department of agriculture, speaking before the Senate committee of Science at the University of Pennsylvania said that following the war there would be a shortage of wheat for many years. Evergreen fired in Europe, he said, burned up a definite quantity of the comparatively rare fixed nitrogen required as the basic fertilizer for grain.

West Needs More Reserves

Further extensions of the areas set apart in Western Canada as forest reserves are much to be desired. No less reserves have been secured since 1913, though very considerable areas have been found upon examination to be chiefly valuable for forest purposes.

The story of a British battle airplane's flight to Constantinople from London and its sequel in the bombing of German headquarters and the Turkish war office there, was told recently by Handley Page and Basil Johnson, whose firm, Rolls Royce, Ltd., built the engines that flew the 2,000 miles without a hitch. Loading up at Hendon, the machine proceeded to Paris and Lyons, and to avoid the Alps continued by way of Marseilles. From Marseilles the journey was by way of Spezia to Pisa, Rome, and Naples, where it made the last point over friendly country.

The next and perhaps most difficult stage of the journey was over the Albanian Alps. A change of trip of 250 miles across a mountain varying from 7,000 to 10,000 feet in height, was made. On their attacking trip they set forth with sixteen bombs each weighing 112 pounds and on arriving at the Sea of Marmara they dropped two bombs on the Turkish headquarters at Constantinople. They then proceeded down from 2,000 to 1,600 feet, the Golden Horn and other points being clearly in view.

After a short survey of the lights of Constantinople, and in order to make sure of their objectives, they flew down to the city and dropped a salvo of four bombs. They then reached the German battle cruiser Goeben, which was anchored just beneath the city. They missed the ship, but then managed to hit one or two submarines that were lurking nearby.

Turning on their course, the British aviators made another attack on the Goeben and this time, in spite of the attentions of a number of Turkish and German anti-aircraft guns, managed to plant four bombs on the battle cruiser. They then flew up to reach the German battle cruiser Goeben, which was anchored just beneath the city. They missed the ship, but then managed to hit one or two submarines that were lurking nearby.

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**Humphrey P. May**

BARRISTER

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR

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Visiting brethren Welcome  
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**DR. MACQUEEN,**

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week beginning on the 4th Monday  
of each month. Better phone for  
an appointment.

**The Times**

H. G. THUNELL, Publisher  
F. W. WATKINSON, Editor

Published Every Friday Noon at  
Irma, Alberta

January 18th, 1918.

**THE RISKS OF THE WHEAT  
GROWER**

One of the Whys of a Guaranteed  
Price

The shortage of wheat in Great  
Britain, Belgium, France and  
Italy is 557 million bushels. India  
and Australia alone have a sur-  
plus of 540 million, or practically  
enough to cover the shortage in  
the allied countries of Europe.  
But it is so far distant that ships  
cannot be spared to go and get it.  
The only countries that are suffi-  
ciently close to the places where  
these supplies are needed are Can-  
ada and the United States. But  
the combined surplus in these  
countries is only about one-half of  
what is necessary to supply our  
allies.

It requires no expert to see that  
the problem of feeding the allied  
armies and allied countries in Eu-  
rope is a serious one, and is cer-  
tain to continue to be serious as  
long as the war lasts.

But should the war suddenly  
cease—what then? Ships could  
then be spared to go to India and  
to Australia for the purpose of  
bringing over the surplus that ex-  
ists there, and this would seriously  
depress the price of the Cana-  
dian and American product.

The consciousness of this dan-  
ger has caused many Canadian  
and American farmer to refrain  
from embarking as extensively in  
the business of wheat production  
as they otherwise would do, and  
in order to remove the timidity  
in this respect the Government  
has deemed it wise to guarantee  
a price until such time as they can  
readjust their business to meet  
the changed conditions after the  
war is over. The reasoning of the  
Government appears to be that  
rather than run the risk of losing  
the war because of a lack of food,  
it can well afford to lose the dif-  
ference between the guaranteed  
price and that to which wheat is  
certain to fall as soon as the war  
is over.

This condition does not exist as  
regards meat, especially pork.  
There is no country that has a  
surplus to throw on the market  
when peace is restored. All the  
great swine-producing countries  
are either at war or are so affected  
by the war as to have been com-  
pelled, through inability to im-  
port coarse grains, to reduce their  
output of hogs.

Before the price of hogs can  
sink to anywhere near normal  
levels, the following must have  
been accomplished:

The normal number of breeding  
animals must be restored.

Consumption must have reach-  
ed approximately normal levels.

The present shortage of thirty-  
three million hogs must have been  
replaced.

It will take time to do these  
things; hence the decline in the  
price of hogs when the war is  
over will not be rapid.

These are some of the reasons  
assigned for guaranteeing the  
price of wheat and refraining  
from doing so in the case of hogs.

**LOST**—One red cow, 6 yrs old  
branded **TX** on right hip. One red  
cow, 3 yrs old, branded **same** as  
above on left hip. Both these ani-  
mals should have calf at foot. A  
reward of \$5. each will be given for  
information leading to recovery.  
J. F. Murray, Jarrow, Alta.

For best prices for your oats and  
barley go to J. W. Wyatt's.

J. W. Wyatt is not closing the  
elevator until August 15th.

**Curtain of Fire  
To Fight Airmen**

The anti-aircraft barrage is today  
the most dreaded enemy weapon  
which the airman has to face in his  
flights over the lines.

In the midst of a sea of bursting  
shells, the aeroplane bobs up and  
down like a ship in a violent storm.  
The concussion which the shells  
make in bursting produce a swift  
succession of air pockets and air  
bumps, and it is absolutely impos-  
sible to keep a machine steady  
through them.

Yet it is not possible to avoid fly-  
ing through a barrage at times. The  
latest type of anti-aircraft guns can  
place a barrage as high as 23,000  
feet, and it is not practical to turn  
about and try to climb over the bar-  
rage. It takes a very highly spe-  
cialized scout machine to climb to  
23,000 feet, and the heavier ma-  
chines cannot achieve that altitude  
under any circumstances.

The longer the airman hesitates  
to run the barrage the longer he is  
exposed to the fire. Anti-aircraft  
gunnery at the front has now reach-  
ed a point where the range is cal-  
culated to a nicety almost instan-  
taneously by process of triangulation  
and, therefore, the flyer who hesi-  
tates is lost. The only thing he  
can do is to take his chance, just as  
a ship at sea takes a storm and ac-  
cepts its chances of weathering the  
gale.

Next to the barrage, the most  
feared of the ground defenses is the  
"cluster". This is a group of six  
anti-aircraft shells, sent up together  
and placed just ahead of the ma-  
chine, with one shell aimed to burst  
the tip of the fuselage, two on each  
side of it, two on each side just  
ahead and one further and directly  
ahead.

The side-slip is the favorite pro-  
tection against these "clusters".  
The anti-aircraft gunners get their  
range nowadays so accurately that  
the slightest move out of range is  
fairly certain to get the machine  
out of danger's way unless the gun-  
ners have anticipated this move,  
as they sometimes do, by placing  
another cluster at the most likely  
spot for an expected sideslip.

The sideslip is produced by tip-  
ping the plane down slightly and,  
while flying ahead, slithering over  
sideways and down, thus changing  
the range without seeming to do so,  
for the gunner looking up sees as  
much of the machine as before and  
is justified in estimating its height  
to be the same. In reality the ma-  
chine is a little to one side and  
several hundred feet lower as the  
result of his skilful sideslip.

Below a height of 5000 feet anti-  
aircraft guns cannot be used to ad-  
vantage, but machine guns and rifles  
provide equally dangerous enemies.  
A machine gun playing a stream of  
500 bullets a minute is no mean  
foe, even though the bullets are not  
explosive.

**More or Less Funny**

You can't keep a good thermo-  
meter down.

Numerous people are being hon-  
ored with showers about this time  
of the year. Showers of bills.

After April 1st, there will be a  
lot of "hoozless" days. No April  
Fool joke about that.

The engagement of a popular  
young couple here has been called  
off. It is said they quarreled over  
which loved the other most.

Germany is said to be short of  
lubricating oil. That must be the  
cause of the infernal friction we  
hear of in Germany of late.

A young lady writes us that she  
is going with a nice fellow but  
suspects he has bad habits and in-  
quires how she can find out for  
sure. Marry him.

**Buglers on Parade**  
During a camp parade of the buglers  
an Irish corporal was in charge. He  
was asked by the C.O. if all the bug-  
lers were present, when he replied:—  
"No, sorr; one man absent."

"Well, then," said the C.O., "go and  
find him and ask what he has to say  
for himself."  
A few minutes later Pat came run-  
ning back, and shouted:—  
"Shure, sorr, and weren't we a pair  
of duffers not to know it? It wor  
meself. Bedad, sorr, Oi forgot to call  
me own name, entoi'rely, sorr!"

**Spoke With Conviction**

Good Man: "Ah, my poor fellow,  
I feel sorry for you! Why don't you  
work? When I was young, for ten  
years I was never in bed after five-  
an-hour's work before breakfast, then  
five hours' work, then dinner, then  
four hours' more work, then supper,  
then bed, then up again at five the  
next morning—"

Loafer: "Where did ye serve your  
time?"

**Couldn't Dodge 'Em**

She: "Besides, Algy, they say you  
cannot meet your creditors."

Algy: "It's not true; I meet them  
everywhere I go."

**Efficient Girls—Very**

As the fair graduates of a business  
college sat in their white gowns on  
the platform—a charming picture—a  
gentleman asked the college presi-  
dent:

"And do your young lady graduates  
prove, as a rule—efficient?"  
"Efficient? Humph. No less than  
82 per cent, sir," the president an-  
swered, "marry their employers the  
first year."

**A Fat Chance**

Coster: "Why don't yer go in for  
it, guv'nor?"

**His Medal**

A military inspection was in pro-  
gress, according to Frank Collar, and  
a critic was surveying a picture-  
esque collection of raw 'uns. One ex-  
hibit provided a notable contrast in  
the line by reason of being several  
inches taller than the rest. The bulky  
one was hollow-chested and knock-  
kneed and paraded some other frills  
like freckles and warts. The con-  
spicuous part of him, however, was a  
gold medal that covered his left lung.

The inspector paused. "I was about  
to rule you out," he said, "until I  
noticed your decoration. Possibly you  
have to your credit some great deed  
of daring—some memorable service to  
humanity."

"No," answered the recruit, "this  
hero medal was won at the county  
fair by our cow."



"Say, Pa, are you growing taller?"  
"No, my son; why do you ask?"  
"Cause the top of your head is  
coming through your hair!"

**MASQUERADE****DANCE**

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Prizes Will Be Given For  
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**AUCTION SALE OF PUREBRED BULLS, THURS. APRIL 4.**  
Entries Close March 4.  
**AUCTION SALE OF PUREBRED HORSES, FRIDAY APRIL 5.**  
Entries Close March 5.  
**SHOW OF HORSES, SHEEP, SWINE AND FAT STOCK**  
Entries Close March 18.  
**INCREASED PRIZES FOR FAT STOCK**

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MONTREAL 149

## VIKING

The Viking Curling Club intend  
to send two rinks to the Edmonton  
tombol February 5th.

L. F. Sherrin attended to busi-  
ness matters at Calgary last Satur-  
day.

Harold O'Leary left for Adanac,  
Sask., where he has secured em-  
ployment on a farm.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Williams and  
Mr. and Mrs. R. Cormack left Kin-  
sella on Sunday for Edmonton.

W. C. Parham, formerly man-  
ager of Owens & Johnson's store  
here, has accepted a similar position  
at Alliance.

Mrs. Archibald came up from  
Wainwright Friday to join Mr.  
Archibald who is manager of Owens  
& Johnson's store.

There is some talk of organizing  
a farmers telephone company south  
of town from St. Stenberg's follow-  
ing the range line.

Martin Benson came down last  
week from Coal Lake with a load of  
white fish and trout for which he  
found a ready market in this town  
and district.

A short course school in agricul-  
ture will be held under the auspi-  
ces of the provincial department of  
agriculture in Viking for two days,  
Wednesday and Thursday, March  
6th-7th.

Pte T. W. Thompson, well known  
locally, is home on furlough for a  
visit with his family in Edmonton.  
He has been doing hospital duty in  
England.

"An Old Time Ladies Aid Busi-  
ness Meeting at Mohawk Cross-  
roads" is the title of a play to be  
given in Hilliker's Hall, Jan. 22nd  
by local talent, under the auspices  
of the Methodist Ladies Aid Society  
of Viking. More than twenty la-  
dies take part, and as the time of  
the play is sixty years ago the cos-  
tumes alone will be well worth see-  
ing. Forty seats have been reserved  
at 25 cents. The plan will be  
at Collier Bros. General admission  
50 cents.

The annual meeting of the Viking  
school district was held in the  
school house last Saturday after-  
noon commencing at two o'clock  
when the reports for the year 1917  
were read and a trustee elected to  
fill a vacancy on the school board.  
The reports made by the teach-  
ers, the trustees, the treasurers, the  
tax collector, the auditor, and the  
inspector were all accepted and  
found satisfactory. L. G. Stocum  
was nominated to fill the vacancy  
on the board, and there being no  
further nominations he was elected  
by acclamation.

A pretty wedding was solemnized  
at the Trinity Norwegian Lutheran  
church 7 miles north of Lough-  
heed, Alta., by Rev. H. T. Egedahl Mon-  
day morning at 11 o'clock Jan. 7th  
when he united in marriage Miss  
Lillie Thorson and Thom Lien both  
of the Loughheed district. The  
bridegroom was attended by Oscar  
Thorson the brother of the bride  
and H. Lien the brother of the  
groom, both of Loughheed, as best  
men, and the bride by Miss Mabel  
Thorson and Miss Ella Houge of  
Loughheed, as bridesmaids.

The newlyweds will immediately  
go to housekeeping on a farm eight  
miles north of Loughheed.

Sunday last was Anniversary Day  
at the Methodist church in town.  
There was a royal turnout to hear  
the special preacher for the day,  
the Rev. T. A. Bowen, of Tofield.  
Rev. Bowen delivered a very in-  
spiring address on the parable of  
the Laborers hired to work in the  
vineyard in which he drew the con-  
clusion that a man must go into the  
service of Christ as he should go  
into life generally not with the idea  
of what he is going to get out of it  
but the service he can be to his fel-  
low men by noble living.

Mr. Bowen lectured on Monday  
evening on the Bernadette where he  
spent three years as a missionary to  
the natives. He gave a vivid  
account of life on the island, its  
chief products, its government,  
climate, and interwove his lecture  
with many humorous stories and  
anecdotes of which he is a past  
master at telling. While the at-  
tendance was not very large those  
who attended felt doubly repaid for  
coming out to hear Mr. Bowen.

## POPULAR WANTS.

**WANTED.**—To buy hay.—Apply  
to J. B. Gulbraa, Irma. 43

**LOST.**—On the trail from J. S.  
Gulbraa to town, a parcel con-  
taining some gray yarn. Will  
finder please return to F. W.  
Watkinson, Irma. 46

**STRAYED.**—To my place NE. 17-  
45-9, 1 red, moosey steer, 1 yr old  
owner can have same by paying  
expenses. J. B. Gulbraa. 46-7

**For Sale.**—3 Poland China boars,  
4 months old, eligible for regis-  
tration. Apply C. C. Riddle,  
NW 18-47-7 with.

**FOR SALE.**—Young pigs.—Apply  
to Thos. Shaw, Irma.

**STRAYED.**—To Lent Hardy's  
Sec. 4-47-9, one red and white  
steer. Owner can have it on  
paying expenses.

**FOR SALE.**—Second hand For  
Touring car for sale cheap or  
trade for stock. See Wyatt and  
Peterson, Irma, Alta. 37-8

**Strayed.**—Red and White heifer.  
Branded O L on right hip, yearling.  
Notify A. R. Pennick or H. W.  
Love, Irma.

**STRAYED.**—From the SW 4 35-47-  
9, one red yearling heifer, brand-  
ed on right hip. \$5.00 re-  
ward will be given for  
information leading to its recov-  
ery. B. Devenny, Irma. 47-50p.

**Lost.**—2 yearling calves Red and  
White. Split in ear, no brand.  
Strayed from N. W. 24-45-10.

Mrs. Haugan, Jarow.

**White Wya' dotter** cockerels for  
sale; a few choice ones left. Apply  
H. A. Whidden, Jarow p.o. NW  
28-46-10 w 4.

**STRAYED.**—On the farm of Hy  
Kasten, SE 13-45-10, one bay  
gelding, 7 years old wt about  
1200, black parts, spot on fore-  
head: Branded on left rib

**LOST.**—A black yearling filly,  
white star on face, no brand any  
information as to her whereabouts  
will be thankfully received by  
Jas. Linnen, Irma. 40-1

**For Sale.**—Three grade Hereford  
bulls, spring calves.—H. F.  
Jones, Irma. 41

**FOR SALE.**—Pure bred young  
Duroc Jersey sows and boars.  
William M. Rees, SW 28-45-9  
W4, Irma, Alberta.

**STRAYED.**—From the NW 4 of  
2-47-11, 2 miles north of Kinsella  
in the latter part of June, a 2  
yr old mouse brown mare, with  
white star on forehead, wt about  
1200, small rose under belly, old  
size cut above left hind heel, as  
near like a mule in appearance.  
\$25 will be given for information  
leading to recovery.—G. G. Chap-  
man, Kinsella.

**FOR SALE.**—Two heifers coming  
fresh this winter. 1 cow fresh 1st  
of May. Apply Jones, Irma. 45

**LOST.**—1 holstein steer no horns,  
1 black heifer, white hind legs,  
1 black steer no horns, 1 red and  
white with horns, all coming  
2 years. Brand XX, \$2 reward  
per head for information leading  
to recovery. H. Kasten, Irma. 45

**STRAYED.**—From the SW 2-28-44  
w 4th, one dark brown gelding  
branded Y with a circle around  
it on left shoulder, one sorrel  
gelding, branded the same. In-  
formation of same would greatly  
oblige A. W. Bishop, Irma p.o. 45

**STRAYED.**—on the NW 4 sec 12-  
45-5 w th, 1 red steer about 3  
yrs old, end of horns cut off no  
visible brand. One black spring  
calf heifer, no brand. Owner can  
have same by proving property  
and paying for this ad. Wm.  
Mulligan, Irma. 46-47p

**ESTRAYED.**—To chief Hill's farm  
1 white and red heifer, coming 2  
yrs, 1 horn broken, no visible  
brand. Owner can have it by pay-  
ing expenses.

**ESTRAYED.**—To M. Wold's farm  
15-45-9, one light bay colt looks  
about 3 yrs old, roman nose,  
lower lip bangs. Branded on  
left thigh believed to be M. S.  
brand, indistinct. Owner can  
have same on paying for this ad  
Has been on place for about four  
months.

**ESTRAYED.**—From M. Jamisons,  
Jarow, one steer, brand 2 N  
on right ribs, color red, one V  
and half years old. \$5.00 re-  
ward for information leading to  
recovery. \$10.00 reward for re-  
covery. 49-50

## H. V. FIELDHOUSE L. L. B.

BARRISTER ETC.  
Money to Loan, Fire and Life  
Insurance Written, Special At-  
tention Given to the Collection  
of Accounts. Appointments at  
Irma by arrangement. Phone  
No. 13 - Wainwright, Alta.

## Irma L.O.L. No. 2066

Meet the First Friday in every  
month Visitors welcome  
H Burkholder, W M  
A R Penock, Sec'y

## EAT

CAMPBELL'S  
BETTER BREAD

Best Bread baked in Edmonton  
Sold in Irma the day it is baked  
Rye, Brown, Currant and White  
Bread. Try some today.

IRMA CO-OP

Irma, Alta.



The Old Reliable

Dr.

## M. Mecklenburg

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

30 years' experience

15 years in Alberta

Edmonton Office 203 Williamson

Bldg., Phone 5225

Will again visit as follows:

IRMA—Thursdar, February 21st

VIKING—Friday, February 22nd

HOLDEN—Saturday, Feb. 23rd

Charges Moderate

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Welcome To Our New Home

The

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EDMONTON

(Formerly the Hotel Empire)

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A FULLY MODERN HOTEL

AT MODERATE PRICES

Central Location Elevator Service

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Service

EXCELLENT DINING

SERVICE

McDonald &amp; Noble, Props.

R. E. Noble, Mgr.

## U. F. W. A. Irma Branch No. 51

The library is now open in the  
Irma School House. Miss S. Sain-  
ders will be in attendance Tuesdays  
and Fridays at 4 p.m. to issue and  
exchange books.

University of Alberta, Depart-  
ment of Extension Travelling Li-  
brary No. 76. Librarian's list of  
books.

- 1 Emma
- 2 A Little Book of Christmas
- 3 The Pilgrimage of a Fool
- 4 Byways of Paris
- 5 The Travels of Birds
- 6 Black Rock
- 7 The Romance of Submarine  
Engineering
- 8 The Story of Cotton
- 9 The Cost of Wages
- 10 The Idiot
- 11 Seven Scots Stories
- 12 The Inn of Tranquility
- 13 For Name and Fame
- 14 The Spanish Jags
- 15 A Beacon for the Blind
- 16 Odyssey
- 17 Life of Mahomet
- 18 The Joyous Wayfarer
- 19 Silos; Their Construction and  
Service
- 20 The Squire's Daughter

## BENEFACITOR.

And he pave it for his  
opinion that whoever could  
make two ears of corn, or two  
blades of grass to grow upon a  
spot of ground where only one  
grew before, would deserve  
better of mankind, and do  
more essential service to his  
country, than the whole race  
of politicians put together. — Swift.

## A FULL STOCK OF FIRST

Class Lumber and Building

---Always on Hand---

TWIN CITY and YELLOW-

HEAD Coal. No Order Too

Large or Too Small

## Farmers Mutual Lbr. Co.

P. J. HARDY,  
ManagerIRMA,  
Alberta

## Brood Sows To Farmers At Cost

In order to secure an increased production of pig-  
con in Alberta, the Provincial Government is buying  
grade brood sows, which will be sold to farmers at  
prices prevailing at time of delivery, with one dollar  
added for service fee. These animals are being purchas-  
ed at current prices in the stock yards and the packing  
plants in Edmonton and Calgary. Especial care is ex-  
ercised to select animals of good length and depth.  
Growthy but under-finished animals are the kind chosen.  
These will be bred between December 20th and  
January 10th, and repeated, if necessary, between Janu-  
ary 11th and February 1st. All animals that repeat a  
second time, also all that fail to come in season at all,  
will be discarded because of the lateness or uncertainty  
of the time when they will farrow.

A record will be kept of the male to which each  
sow is mated, and the date of same, in order to be able  
to inform the purchaser as to the time when, and the  
type of pig each will farrow.

Boars of Berkshire, Yorkshire, Duroc Jersey, Po-  
land China, Hampshire and Tamworth breeding will  
be used.

Inquiries and applications should be addressed to  
the Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agricul-  
ture, Edmonton.

## LUMBER

Do you ever consider the fact that sooner or later you will have to do building for shelter,  
probably a house or barn.

Now is the time to build and make repairs, your building will cost no less later on. Lumber  
will never be cheaper than it is at the present time.

Why not decide at once what you are going to do and let us make you a price on the material  
you need.

We are prepared to quote you the lowest prices on all kinds of Building Material and we will  
cheerfully make plans from your rough sketches. We have everything you need.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

## Alberta Lumber Company, Ltd.

FRED S. JOHNSTON,  
Manager.

IRMA, ALTA.



# MAID MARJORY

— BY —  
L. G. MOBERLY  
WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED  
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"I can quite easily put up with things even if they are a little unpleasant."

"We are getting along rather fast," Thornton answered with his pleasant smile. "You have not even told me your name, or what qualifications you have for the post I am trying to fill. Now do you know exactly what is required?"

"My name is Deane," his visitor answered, "Meg Deane. I am always called, and I have lately been in a place as young ladies' maid. I left rather suddenly, but because of circumstances which nobody could help. I have a character from Mrs. Tredway."

"Mrs. Tredway?" Thornton interrupted. "Is it by any chance Mrs. Tredway of Downhollow House, close here?"

"Yes, it is that Mrs. Tredway. When I was first in her service, I came to Downhollow, and I have been because something has happened which is a misfortune, not a fault. In a few words she told Thornton what had taken place only the day before, and he listened with deep interest, intently watching the eager changing expression of her face. "What a strange coincidence," he exclaimed, when she paused; "facts are sometimes stranger than any fiction. It is most curious that the advertisement put into the Morning Post on Miss Farrant's behalf should have brought you to me. It so happens that I was actually present when the elder Mr. Marston spoke to his son about his visits in regard to his great fortune, was called on hurriedly to Mr. Marston on his deathbed. I heard him exact from his son the promise that he would leave no stone unturned in his efforts to find Debra Donaldson; and afterwards, when she came to Debra Donaldson herself. There is no doubt that you are extraordinarily like her. Perhaps it is because of likeness, he said, that I have seen your eyes on Meg's face. That I felt as if I had seen you before. When you first came in, you were so familiar that I racked my brains to remember where I could have known you, but I don't think I could. Now, met, and it must have been your likeness to the miniature Marston showed me which made me think I knew your face."

"Everybody seems to have seen me before," Meg answered whimsically. "I have met several people who have seemed quite startled and surprised when they saw me, and said my face was familiar to them. But I am sure I had never met any of them before. I wonder who it is I am so like."

"Possibly it is Debra Donaldson. You certainly are very like her; and yet I feel as if you had met me of somebody else. Thornton, looking at her thoughtfully, "I am sure now that I have never seen you before. But I have seen a very like you, only I can't remember her when or where. She was nearly as young as you are. He pondered, drawing his hand across his eyes in the effort to remember. "Why do you want to know?" he asked. "I went on more than once to the business-travel office, and I have a memory into it, but I am not sure to the original matter in hand. Although you are not the sort of person I had in mind, I am sure you have exactly the right face for her. Look here," he exclaimed, "I have a picture of her, and I will show it to you, after a long time, I will tell you what I'll do. I'll show you to Miss Farrant's house, and we'll just see how she takes to it. I believe that is rather a good scheme. Anyhow, I'll risk it."

Guy Thornton's proposition of action pleased his visitor, and as she sat beside him in his motor, driving through the sunshine of the summer afternoon, the load of depression which had weighed on her since the day before slipped away, and a certain exhilaration came in its place. The steep lanes leading up from the town to the downs, dappled here with the tall hedges where the briar roses were still in bloom, and the wide spaces of the downs—green billows rolling to infinity; and she drew in long breath of pleasure as she glanced back at the vista of field and woodland below in the valley. "I love these bits of stretches of earth and sky," she said eagerly, and Thornton smiled down into her shining eyes.

"The downs on a sunny day in summer are beautiful," he said, "but in winter they are rather dreary, and I often wish I could persuade Miss Farrant to live in a less lonely place. It is one of the most remote corners you could find," and as he spoke he pointed to the white house set back against the hillside. "There is something desolate about it. It gives you a sense of depression."

"The house itself has a desolate look," Meg answered, as they walked up the path. "The view all round it is so wild and beautiful, but the house looks lonely, there is no sign about it of homeliness or warmth."

Thornton glanced at her and nodded his head.

"That is very true," he said; "it lacks homeliness, it lacks love; perhaps, if you could come here, but he did not finish his sentence.

W. N. U. 1191

for as they reached the door, Leslie herself opened it, and gave the doctor a curt greeting.

"What is this?" he asked, looking at Meg with a curiously cold, detached gaze. "Is she a friend of yours?"

"I have brought Miss Deane to see you, because you and I decided that you had better have some one to replace Nurse Hastings, as I believe Miss Deane might be exactly the person you want. I ventured to bring her with me today to talk things over."

Leslie's eyes travelled over the girl's figure, returning finally to her face and resting there with a puzzled, questioning glance.

"I certainly don't want a nurse any more. Nurse Hastings ought to go now; I am not ill. I don't need her," she said abruptly, "but I am absurdly disinclined to be left alone with a servant. It sounds as if I were developing nerves," she added with a harsh laugh, "but it is a painful fact. I dread being here alone with a servant again. You had better come in, and then we can discuss the question."

Meg looked around the great studio filled with undisguised interest, and curiosity. She had never before seen a room of the kind, and its very strangeness attracted her, as did the wide view of rolling downland that was visible through the open door. She looked at the small white door to the west. Her interest showed in her face, and Leslie, watching her, said:

"You seem to admire my dwelling in the wilderness?" Meg exclaimed impulsively. "It looks as if, so far-reaching; and I like this room, it gives me a sense of space. There is nothing more cramped about it. Oh, may I look at your pictures?" She moved from case to case, and walked slowly along the length of the walls, looking at the finished and half-finished paintings upon them, and Thornton noticed how, as she looked, she caught the eager light in her face, and a startled expression, that bordered on dismay.

There is a picture, Leslie also saw the look, and her lips parted in a sarcastic smile.

"You don't altogether approve of my work, do you?" she said, her smile deepening as Meg turned a distressed look towards her.

(To Be Continued.)

## The Why of the Hall Mark

Origin of the Stamp on Silver as a Mark of Genuine

The origin of the hall mark on silver is a subject, you say, on the contrary, a most absorbing and appealing one. Here William Wight, Kansas City architect, tells about it and he convinces:

"The first hall mark was used in London in 1377. It was a gold mark, played for both gold and silver, principally the former. Some goldsmiths had been using a mark, and as there was no difference in the perfection of detail it was obvious that much inferior metal was being sold. So a guild was formed to protect the buyer in the matter of the purity of metal. The guild specified the 'Paris touch,' which meant that a certain standard of metal was to be maintained."

"About 1377, a fair took place in England for a slightly different reason. Pricewater of the coast was frequent, the result being that silver vessels were brought back and made either into coins or other vessels. As the product was of lower quality than the English standard, a 'London touch' was established there also, with the rather awe-inspiring title of 'Origin and Mystery of the Fellowship of Goldsmiths.' The guild specified that standard metal must contain 925 parts of silver and 75 parts of gold, or 925/1000."

"The guild had authority to travel through the provinces of the United Kingdom, inspecting silver vessels, and if they found them not up to standard, they were confiscated or a fine of double its value was imposed on the maker."

"When a piece was made it was the custom to send it to the guildhall. There it was assayed and found to be of the proper proportion. It was stamped with the English hall mark, or as it was then called, the 'London touch,' which was referred to as the 'King's touch.'"

"A leopard's head was the first mark employed in England and the maker was also privileged to place his own stamp upon it, which generally consisted of the first two letters of his surname. As so few people were able to read, most of the tradesmen had signs which they placed on their productions, hence the guildhall added a letter marking the year that a piece was made, but as the full alphabet was not up to standard, it was very difficult to determine. Later the leopard's head was changed to a lion's passant, erased with a figure of Britannia."

"The collector of old silver must look out for the method of 'glorifying' used by unscrupulous dealers who cut the hall marks out of old spoons or forks and fit them into a big piece to mislead the unwary. It is extraordinary that so much good old English silver has survived, considering the 'reissuers' through which it has passed. In the Wars of the Roses, for instance, much plate was confiscated and melted into coins for carrying on the strife."

One's feelings about prices high. Depends, the truth to tell, On whether one desires to buy Or one has things to sell.

## Retiring From the Farm

Fuller Contentment Does Not Always Result From Change of Environment

The prospect of retiring from the farm is no doubt being cherished by many men under the present conditions of labor scarcity. A few are actually discouraged and ready to turn their backs on the old home place for employment or business openings in town. To men in this frame of mind the Iowa Homestead, a few words of advice. Retirement from the farm, says the writer, seldom brings the joyous relief that is so fondly anticipated. Some time ago we called attention to a case where a farmer sold out his live stock and implements, rented his farm and moved to a nearby town planning with great enthusiasm to spend the rest of his days happily and serenely. The farm in this case was rented for a two-year period and this man found his living expenses greatly in excess of what he anticipated. The rent from his land did little more than to cover the cost of his dwelling house and he even had to skimp along to buy gasoline for his automobile. The house he rented was not in good shape and when repairs were asked for, the small amount he was to receive in response, if they were to be made, he must make them himself. One trouble followed another and all in all his life was filled with fretfulness and annoyance. No one in town cared especially for his society because he found that the time of business was fully occupied and he did not fit in with the ordinary town-bred loner. The end of it all was simply that in two years this man was back on his own farm, having had enough experience in the enjoyment of the town life to last him for all time. Work never seemed so good to him and he learned at last that the end of the road to happiness comes when one is engaged in daily tasks for which he has been fitted by past experience.

Restocking Jasper Lakes

The lakes in Jasper Park, the fisheries of which became greatly depleted at the time the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was put through, are being restocked with fish by the department of the naval service. More than 33,000 fish have been transferred from the Banff hatchery and distributed in the lakes in splendid condition. The fish distributed consist of 32,000 cut-throat fingerlings, 900 salmon trout fingerlings, and 350 Atlantic salmon fingerlings.

A clock by the famous maker, Tompion, was recently offered for sale in a London auction room. Tompion flourished in the days of Queen Anne, and began the construction of a clock for St. Paul's Cathedral in 1700 which was to go a century without winding—i.e., if completed it only to this day.

## Making Rural Life More Attractive

Analysis of the Problem of Keeping Farmers on the Land

To keep the farmers on the land when they get there has become a greater problem than that of first attracting them to the land. They are said to be leaving the land in thousands at the present time, and are told that millions of acres of land which had been occupied at one time are now deserted, and that the present system of land settlement is productive of much poverty and degradation. Whether these statements are exaggerated or not, the fact that they are made by responsible people indicates a state of affairs that demands a remedy. Why do men now hesitate to go on the land in the first place, and find it uncongenial to stay in the second place? Why do they stay away with the injurious consequences to rural life which is caused by their absence? The three outstanding reasons are:

First, the numerous evils caused by the holding of large areas of the best and most accessible land by speculators and the want of proper plans for the economic use and development of the land.

Second, the existing social attractions and the educational facilities of the cities and towns, and, Third, the lack of ready money and adequate return for the labor of the farmer, because of want of co-operation, rural credit and of facilities for distribution of his products.

To secure any real improvement in rural life and conditions we must try to bring facts of land held for speculative purposes into use, prepare development schemes of the land in advance of settlement, try to take part at least, of the social and educational facilities of the cities into the rural areas, and simultaneously, provide the co-operative financial and distributional conveniences that are necessary to give the farmer a larger share of the profits of production—From Rural Planning and Development.

## The Kitchens Must Win

Mr. O. H. Van Norden, chairman of the Speaker's Bureau of the United States food administration, in a recent address declared that the success of the war must be decided in the kitchens of Canada and the United States during the coming year.

"It is up to America; it is up to Canada," he said, "to supply the great quantities of foodstuffs that our allies must receive this year, and if we do not, if we fail them, the war is going to end, and it is not going to end in the favor of the allies and in our own favor."

The price of success is struggle—but the struggle can be minimized and success made reasonably sure if you work that God-given faculty, your mind.

## The Decreasing Moose

Seldom Find Enough of Them to Make Hunting Worth While

The moose once ranged over the whole of our northeastern woods. Now Minnesota is the only state in the United States where there are enough moose to be killed, and there are not very many there. In the state of Maine, which has had perhaps the most thorough and best enforced game laws with regard to moose of any state, a closed season was put in effect in 1915, for the simple reason that there are too many hunters. Along the southern frontier of Canada where the country is brought under development, and where the moose once ranged in thousands, you will now seldom find enough moose to make it worth while in New Brunswick, because there they have been thoroughly protected.

They are scarce even in many outlying districts as, for instance, the Peace River valley, until recently regarded as remote but now thrown open to settlement. In 1912 the Beaver Indians were half starved, because they could not get enough meat to keep them alive, and one hand of the Indians, travelled 150 miles up the Laird river to hunt moose. Yet a sportsman's magazine printed a contribution entitled, "Moose in the Peace River Country Unhunted," which drew a glowing picture of moose, deer and antelope roaming the woods in countless numbers. Where did the writer ever see an antelope roaming the woods? It is a well known fact that the Indians are still hunting for moose, and that the moose is still in the Peace River Country. It is not known to me whether this magnificent creature is still in existence. He had a rival in Lintus, another horse that could boast of a double mane thirteen feet in length on either side and a tail of seventeen feet.

A Case of Mistaken Identity

Soldiers have to do their own mending, and the thoughtful war office supplies them with outfits for that purpose.

On the occasion of a recent kit inspection, says the Journal of the American Medical Association, the recruits stood lined up ready for the officer and the officer had his temper all complete. He marched up and down the line, grimly eyeing each man's bundle. "How is this?" he asked, and then he singled out Private MacTavish as the man who was to receive his attentions.

"Tooth brush?" he roared.

"Yes, sir."

"Razor?"

"No, sir."

"Toothbrush?"

"Yes, sir."

"That's all right, apparent," he growled the officer. "Then he barked, 'Housewife!'"

"Oh, very well, thank you," said the recruit anxiously. "How's yours?"

"He's entered the aviation corps," he wanted a chance to rise quickly, I presume.—Detroit Free Press.

## Anomalies of Equine World

Fossil Ancestors of the Horse Estimated 3,000,000 Years Ago

There are few mammals—indeed, we may doubt if there be any—the knowledge of which is more fully encompassed than the horse and its numerous congeners, R. W. Shufeldt writes in the Scientific American. They are the only mammals now in existence which present the curious anomaly of having each of the four limbs terminating in a single enormously developed toe, with a thick, hooflike nail, upon which its owner trods.

Far back of geologic times, the earliest ancestors of horses were no bigger than foxes, and possessed several functional toes on each foot, three on each hind foot and four on each fore foot. These occur in the lowest Eocene, and doubtless were preceded by still smaller forms (Basal Eocene 33,000,000 years ago). So it must have been at least 2,000,000 years ago—and perhaps more—since the Eocene horses flourished in this country, and of these we have fossil remains. Darwin says that the "history of the modern horse is lost in antiquity."

Prigley's horse and the Celtic horse probably now stand among the most remarkable of existing species. Zebras are only curious from the fact that they present such unusual markings, while none of the asses are peculiar.

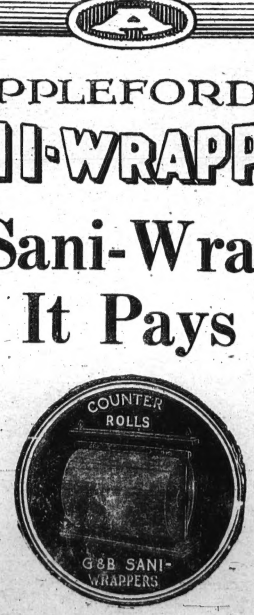
At one time E. H. Bostock, of the Glasgow hippodrome, owned some most anomalous or, indeed, abnormal equines, the like of which—and of these examples in particular—it has not been my fortune to have seen. Of these White Wings is said to be the most beautiful horse alive. It is not known to me whether this magnificent creature is still in existence. He had a rival in Lintus, another horse that could boast of a double mane thirteen feet in length on either side and a tail of seventeen feet.

Mr. Bostock likewise owned a hairless mare with a skin resembling India rubber (Wild Nell); also extraordinary donkeys, one a tiny dwarf and another a ponderous giant, the latter being outstripped, however, by Dutch, a creature having a height of twenty-one hands!

A midget named Dot was the smallest horse, being only a few hands high; while Columbus was an immense horse of gigantic proportions. We find many—albino among horses and occasionally one exhibiting peculiar markings.

An investigation is being conducted under the direction of the food controller into the poultry situation. A study is being made of such questions as the cost of producing eggs and poultry and of the cost of feeding.

An engagement ring on the finger is worth two in the pawnshop.



# Appleford's

# SANI-WRAPPERS

## Use Sani-Wrappers

## It Pays

Your customers will appreciate your care and cleanliness as your parcel their purchases of meats, butter, bread and vegetables in Appleford's Sani-Wrappers.

Particular trade goes to the store that is careful of the details of cleanliness and appearance.

Ask your Jobber for Appleford's Sani-Wrappers, or write us direct for samples and prices.

**Appleford Counter Check Book Co., Limited**

HAMILTON, CANADA

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER.







# Men's Suits At Less Than Wholesale Prices

## Fleischman's Yeast

In our endeavor to give our customers the best we have acquired the agency for Fleischman's Yeast. It is fresh and dependable. We receive a fresh shipment every second day. For good results every bake day, give it a trial.  
2 Cakes For 5 Cents

## Sewing Machines

When help is scarce and the farm wife has added duties to perform, a sewing machine cuts hours off mending time. Call and see the Standard Sit-straight, the machine that takes the backache out of sewing.

## Fresh Fruit!

APPLES—First Grade Per Box \$2.60  
Second Grade Per Box 2.40  
Third Grade Per Box 1.90  
Japanese Oranges in boxes of 60 1.25  
Sunkist Oranges 45c and 60c per dozen  
Cranberries 2 lbs for 45c

## Foot Warmers

Keep your feet warm and comfortable while driving around this winter. The Clark Heater for autos or buggies does the trick. The Clark Heater for Autos and Cutters \$2.50 & 3.65  
Charcoal for Heater 3 bricks for .25

## Blankets

You'll need extra covers for the bed these nights. It costs little to keep warm with blankets at our prices. We have a large stock of flannelette, union and all wool blankets. Better buy yours before it gets real cold.

The Flannelette Blanket of good bodied soft wool flannelette 64-80 in. in white or grey with fancy pink or blue border. Per Pair \$2.75

Super Grey Blanket a good, warm, serviceable mixed wool blanket in dark grey with striped border. Per Pair \$5.35

The Esmond Cotton-Fleece Blanket has a downy wool like finish. Warm as wool and lasts longer. Color tan. Size 64-76. \$5.00

The Kitchener is a splendid dark grey all wool blanket. For warmth and durability it can't be beat. Per Pair \$9.00

## WOMEN'S RUBBERS

The Surety, a plain storm front rubber of medium weight Price \$1.00

The Croquet, a plain low cut rubber for low heeled shoes Price .85

The Mabel, a stylish low cut rubber for high heeled shoes Price .85

The Ideal Blizzard, a low cut cloth top rubber with storm front Price 1.45

The Parisienne, a stylish overshoe, has high clothtop, fastens with two buttons Price 1.40

The Bertha, one buckle cloth topped overshoe, fleece lined, a good shoe for work around the farm Price 1.65

## Save Your Checks

We give one dollar in trade for every twenty dollars of our cash register checks which you return to us. This is a very substantial reduction and well worth taking advantage of.

## After Stocktaking Clean Up Sale

### Men's Suits at Less Than Cost.—Odd Sizes of Last Season's Goods At Pre-War Prices



Here's a chance that's not likely to happen again for some time. In spite of the talk of scarcity of clothing materials heard everywhere, we are clearing out all our old stock at prices that's practically giving them away. People in the know predict standard clothes of one style and color for everyone. Don't wait for the controller to cut down your clothing supply, buy an extra suit at our special prices. Every suit is marked at less than manufacturers prices at the present time. They're odd sizes left over from last year. They are in the way. We need room for new stock and we are willing to sacrifice profit to get rid of them. You'll need an extra suit sometime, and you'll pay about double for it if you don't buy now. Sizes range from 35 to 42. Prices are net.

Blue Serges, Reg \$13.00 clear at \$9.50  
Black and white stripes reg 11.50 clear at 7.75  
Brown slightly soiled reg 11.00 clear at 7.00  
Pepper and Salt Tweeds reg 15.00 clear at 11.75  
Brown Tweed reg 20.00 clear at 14.00  
Grey Tweed reg 10.00 clear at 7.35  
Brown Tweed reg 10.00 clear at 7.35  
Black and white stripe tweed reg 13.00 clear at 9.65

## Mackinaw Coats

2 only Khaki reg \$7.00 clear at 6.00  
1 only Black reg 6.00 clear at 5.00

## Sheep Lined Coats

Blue duck shell large beaverette collar, reg \$7.25 to clear \$6.65

GENT'S FURNISHING DEPT.

**Peck's**

**The Irma Co-operative Co. Limited**  
Irma, Alberta

## Weatherstrip

This weather will find the weak spots in doors and windows. Better fill them up. Here's the thing to keep out the cold. Anti-Frost weatherstrip of very heavy felt in boxes of 38 feet per box Price .75

## Winter Wear For Men

Sheepskin Wannigans, with leather or fibre sole. A good warm rig for winter wear inside overshoes. Per pair \$2.65

Overshoes, heavyweight waterproof cloth top One buckle fastener, strong corrugated rubber soles and heels with rolled up snug. Proof edges. Per pair \$2.35

A lighter overshoe Per pair \$2.25

Winter Socks. We have them in all grades, thick or thin, cotton, cotton mixture or all wool. From 25c up

Mittens, heavy wool inside mitt in red or blue 60c pair

Medium weight wool mitt in Khaki 45c pair

Light weight grey mitt 40c pair

Strong pliable horsehide pullovers 1.85 pair

Excellent pigskin pullover 1.50 pair

Cheaper grades in mule or chrome

## New Wall Paper

All those dull, dingy rooms need freshening up with bright, attractive wallpaper. It'll make time spent indoors more pleasant. We are agents for Empire Semi-Trimmed Wall Paper. Ask to see our samples of the beautiful new papers. They will brighten and beautify your home at small cost and little labour.

HARDWARE DEPT.

## THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO., LTD.

Are you wondering where to buy your next bill of lumber?

Why not ask your neighbor—he got his from us—ask him if he had any trouble with us showing him one grade, attempting to load him with an inferior grade and ask him if he did not get satisfaction and a better deal than offered him any place else

Talk it over with whom you please but see us before buying.

## THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO., Ltd.

H. A. CLUTE, Local Mgr.

IRMA, ALTA

## Standard Dress

### A Probability

No woollens are to be procured from abroad for the civilian trade in Canada next winter. The men and women of the Dominion will either have to wear their old clothes, wear cotton mixtures, or else take their chances on securing material from the few remaining stocks of wool now in the country. This is the message brought back to Edmonton by A. G. Calder, manager of the House of Hoberlin, who has spent two weeks investigating the condition of the woollen market.

While in Toronto, Mr. Calder met Jaeger, the famous English woollen expert, by appointment. From this authority Mr. Calder learned that the English mills simply could not undertake to ship orders to Canada. In England the stress of the wool shortage is felt to such an extent that the government is manufacturing standard suits in standard colors at a standard price for the men of the nation. "If the war keeps up" said Mr. Calder, "this step will also have to be taken in Canada and a continuation of hostilities will in all probability see the men of this country wearing suits of simple blue, brown or grey, which have been manufactured by the authorities and sold at a set price."

How can the men of Edmonton make sure of having woollen suits next winter? Mr. Calder was asked. "Only by buying two or more suits now," was the reply. "We can't get wool from England, we can't get it from the States and they'll have to take their chances on securing clothes from the stocks already in the country. Personally

I can say that our firm has an immense stock of wool fabrics in bonded warehouses which has been stored for the present contingency."

Mr. Calder also supplied a little fashion note for the interviewer by saying that for spring wear the men of Canada and the United States will wear clothes of simple cut on narrow lines. There will be no foppishness. Trench belted suits will be bad form and sold only on cheaper models. Men's attire will be strictly de rigueur.

## IRMA MARKET

(Subject to change without notice)

Wheat—	
No. 1 Northern	201
No. 2 "	198
No. 3 "	195
No. 4 "	188
Oats—	
No. 2 CW	72
No. 1 feed, extra	69
Feed	66
Barley—	
No. 3	120
No. 4	113
Rye—	
No. 1	150
No. 2	145
Flax—	
No. 1 NW	300
No. 2 CW	282
No. 3 CW	260
Potatoes, per bus.	1.25
Butter, per lb.	40
Eggs, per doz.	40
Flour	6.00
Sugar	2.25
Beef cows, per lb.	4.7
Steers, per lb.	6.9
Mutton, per lb.	8
Hogs, per lb tops	16
Hay, per ton	5.00
Coal, per ton	5.00 to 6.50

## Auction Sale

7 Miles North of Jarrow and 12 Miles North-East of Irma On

**Friday January 18**

**35 HEAD OF CATTLE 35**

**14 Milch Cows, 4 Fresh, the Rest with Calf**

**11 Heifers, Rising Two Years**

**11 Calves**

**9 HEAD OF HORSES 9**

**SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK LUNCH AT NOON**

**Owner John Therou**  
**Auctioneer J. W. Stuart Clerk R. J. Tate**

**For Good**  
**4-foot Tamarac Wood**

See

**P. E. JONES**  
**IRMA TRANSFER**